UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23800
13 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 724 (1991) CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

13 April 1992

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia containing an account of its activities to date. The report, which was adopted by the Committee at its eighth meeting on 9 April 1992, is being submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 (b) of Security Council resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

José Ayala Lasso
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 724 (1991)
concerning Yugoslavia

His Excellency
Mr. Simbarashe Simbanenduku Mumbengegwi
President of the Security Council

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1. The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia is submitting this report to the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 (b) of the aforementioned resolution, which was adopted by the Council on 15 December 1991.

2. The full mandate of the Committee is contained in paragraph 5 (b) of Security Council resolution 724 (1991), the pertinent part of which reads as follows:

> ["The Security Council,]
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> ...
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> "5. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:
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> ...
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> "(b) Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its Provisional Rules of Procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:
>
> "(i) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to subparagraph (a) above;
>
> "(ii) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991);
>
> "(iii) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;
>
> "(iv) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States."

3. In paragraph 5 (c) of the same resolution the Security Council called upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991).

4. At its first meeting on 20 December 1991 the Committee elected His Excellency Mr. José Ayala Lasso (Ecuador) Chairman for a term of office running to 31 December 1992; and at the second meeting held on 6 January 1992 the delegations of Cape Verde and Japan were elected to provide the

Vice-Chairmen of the Committee for 1992. To date the Committee has held eight meetings. This report was adopted by the Committee at the 8th meeting on 9 April 1992.

5. At its 4th meeting on 4 February 1992 the Committee adopted guidelines for the conduct of its work.

6. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 (b) (i) of resolution 724 (1991), the Committee considered replies received from States concerning the measures which they had instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991). 1/ To date 99 replies have been received. On the basis of the criteria approved at the 5th meeting, on 13 February 1992, for assessing the replies received, and in pursuance of the mandate contained in paragraph 5 (b) (ii) of resolution 724 (1991), the Committee has so far addressed notes verbale to 49 States requesting from them additional information on the specific measures taken by them for effective implementation of the arms embargo against Yugoslavia. The requests for further information imply no prejudgement as to the validity or the veracity of the origianl replies provided by States.

7. In accordance with the approved guidelines, the Committee addressed an initial appeal to all States in a note verbale dated 7 February 1992, requesting them to provide information relating to any violation or alleged violation of the arms embargo against Yugoslavia. A similar appeal was addressed to individuals and governmental and non-governmental organizations, both national and international, by means of a press release issued on 24 February 1992.

8. The only formal reports of alleged violations of the arms embargo against Yugoslavia received by the Committee so far have been submitted by the Government of Yugoslavia, in a memorandum from that Government dated 2 January 1992. The details of the relevant allegations were conveyed to eight of the States mentioned therein, with requests for thorough investigations into the reports thus received. Two other States similarly mentioned had already submitted communications to the Committee, stating their findings and positions on the allegations relating to them. Replies have been received from six of the Governments contacted. Five of those Governments have reported on the investigations and measures undertaken in their countries. One Government has requested additional information from the Yugoslav authorities in order to enable it to proceed appropriately with its inquiries. In some cases the Chairman of the Committee has made personal representations, at the Committee's request, with the aim of expediting matters.

9. During the period covered by this report, the Committee received no information from any other State, governmental or non-governmental organization, or private individual concerning any violations or alleged violations of the arms embargo against Yugoslavia.

10. The Committee has also held consultations concerning inquiries about the possible export of a medevac helicopter to Yugoslavia. The Committee considered the matter at its 7th meeting, on 24 March 1992, and came to the conclusion that the explanations and assurances provided by the prospective exporter with regard to the possible sale of a medevac helicopter to Yugoslavia were clear and satisfactory. A letter to that effect was sent to the inquiring State. At the same meeting, the Committee also considered the question of certain helicopters which had been sent outside Yugoslav territory for repairs before the imposition of the arms embargo. The State which declined to return the helicopters to Yugoslavia after the completion of their routine servicing informed the Committee that the helicopters had been classified by the Government as potentially dual-purpose aircraft under the relevant State regulations and were thus to be covered by the arms embargo. In light of the foregoing, the Chairman communicated that position to the Government of Yugoslavia.

11. The Committee has also gathered information concerning past experience with similar situations and the steps that will be taken to verify deliveries of weapons and military equipment for exclusive use by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Yugoslavia, as authorized under the provisions of paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 743 (1992).

12. The Committee has received a limited amount of information on violations of the embargo. In its work, it has proceeded on that basis. The Committee is still searching for means through which it can obtain the requisite additional information. Meanwhile, the Committee hopes that its appeals to States, to governmental and non-governmental organizations and to individuals to provide any information they may receive relating to actual or suspected violations of the mandatory arms embargo established against Yugoslavia by the Security Council, will be effectively heeded.

Notes

1/ The Secretary-General requested information from States in his note SCPC/8/91(1), dated 16 December 1991, and, at the request of the Committee, sent reminders on 28 January 1992 to those States that had not yet replied (note SCPC/8/92(1)).

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Security Council

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10 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

THE STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN FOR THE ONGOING MONITORING AND VERIFICATION OF IRAQ'S COMPLIANCE WITH RELEVANT PARTS OF SECTION C OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 687 (1991)

Report of the Secretary-General

Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 715 (1991) adopted on 11 October 1991. This requests the Secretary-General and the Director General of the IAEA to submit to the Security Council reports, when requested and at least every six months after the adoption of the resolution, on the implementation of the plans approved under resolution 715 (1991), for the ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with relevant parts of Section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). The paragraphs below provide information, for the first six-month period, on the implementation of the plan to be carried out by the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). This plan itself contains, in paragraph 25, the same reporting requirements on the implementation of the plan as the Council's resolution 715 (1991).

2. The Special Commission's monitoring and verification plan is contained in document S/22781/Rev.1. It covers the long-term monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with its unconditional obligations under Section C of resolution 687 (1991) not to use, retain, possess, develop, construct or otherwise acquire any weapons or related facilities and items prohibited under paragraphs 8 and 9 of that resolution relating to proscribed ballistic missiles, chemical and biological weapons and facilities. Monitoring and verification under the plan will need to cover not only military but also those civilian sites, facilities, material and other items or activities that could be used in contravention of these obligations of Iraq under resolution 687 (1991). For that purpose the plan provides for inspections in Iraq, aerial overflights and submission of information by Iraq so that the Special Commission would be able to monitor and verify that no chemical or biological weapons, ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres, or any

other facilities and items prohibited under resolution 687 (1991) were reacquired.

3. Under paragraph 5 of resolution 715 (1991), Iraq is required to meet unconditionally all its obligations under the plan and to cooperate fully with the Special Commission in carrying out the plan.

4. The first practical steps to be taken by Iraq under the plan were the submission, by 10 November 1991, of (a) initial information on the specific dual-purpose activities, facilities and items outlined in the plan and its annexes; and (b) a report on the legislative and administrative measures taken to implement resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), other relevant Security Council resolutions and the plan. Iraq is further obliged to update the information in (a) above each 15 January and 15 July, and to report further on (b) when requested by the Special Commission. Ongoing monitoring and verification can only be carried out effectively if the Special Commission has the clearest picture of what Iraq's capabilities have been in the development, production and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and prohibited ballistic missiles and what items, facilities and materials were at its disposal or would be from time to time acquired which, while devoted to civilian activities, could be converted with relative ease to proscribed military uses.

Developments during the period 11 October 1991-8 April 1992

5. Iraq's position on resolution 715 (1991) and the monitoring and verification plan approved thereunder was formally stated in a letter of 19 November 1991 which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council. In the letter Iraq did not recognize any obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and strongly attacked the plan, claiming that it was "aimed at objectives incompatible with the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, the norms of international law and international and humanitarian pacts and covenants". In the view of the Special Commission, this position is tantamount to a rejection of the resolution and the plan.

6. Only in late November did the Special Commission receive from Iraq a document that was stated in the letter of 19 November of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to be "the information required under resolution 687 (1991) that comes under the mandate of the Special Commission". As described in paragraph 5 above, the letter does not recognize that Iraq has any obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and the plans approved thereunder. Instead Iraq arrogated to itself the right to decide what information it would provide to the Special Commission and, in this respect, the document transmitted to the Special Commission did little more than repeat information already supplied. It thus fell well short of the information required under the monitoring and verification plan. No information was provided by Iraq, as required by the plan, on the legislative and administrative measures taken to implement resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), other relevant Security Council resolutions and the plan.

7. The Executive Chairman of the Special Commission in a letter, dated 20 December 1991, to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations stated that the Special Commission could not accept that the document provided by Iraq with the letter of 19 November constituted the submission of information required under Security Council resolution 715 (1991). He further stressed that Iraq's attitude was a serious obstacle to the implementation of the monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991). In the letter Iraq was requested to rectify the situation immediately and fulfil its obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and the monitoring and verification plan. The Special Commission asked Iraq to provide by 15 January 1992 all the information and data specified in the plan.

8. Iraq has failed to respond to these requests, and has not provided its first semi-annual declaration which under the plan was due from it on 15 January 1992. No notifications on specific activities, as stipulated by the plan, were communicated by Iraq to the Special Commission.

9. The failure by Iraq to acknowledge its obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and to comply with the monitoring and verification plan was reported to the Security Council in the Secretary-General's notes and reports (S/23268, S/23514, S/23606, S/23643 and S/23687) which also referred to steps taken by the Special Commission to seek Iraq's compliance with Security Council resolution 715 (1991) and the plan.

10. As part of these efforts the Special Commission, at the end of January 1992, sent a special mission headed by two members of the Commission to Baghdad to underline the Commission's most serious concern with Iraq's failure to comply with the resolution 715 (1991) and the plan. Iraq, at the level of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, reiterated that the Government maintained its position expressed in the letter of 19 November.

11. In view of the attitude maintained by Iraq the Special Commission reported on 18 February to the Security Council (S/23606) its conclusion that "Iraq has no intention of meeting its obligations under the plans approved under, and the provisions included in, Security Council resolution 715 (1991)".

12. On 19 February 1992, the President of the Security Council issued a statement on behalf of the members of the Council which noted that "ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's obligations is an integral part of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which established a cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region". The statement of 19 February also determined that Iraq's failure to acknowledge its obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and its rejection of the two plans for ongoing monitoring and verification constituted a continuing material breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991). The members of the Council supported the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch a special mission headed by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to visit Iraq immediately to meet and

discuss with the highest levels of the Government of Iraq for the purpose of securing the unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement all its relevant obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991).

13. The special mission headed by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission was immediately dispatched and held talks with the Government of Iraq on 21, 22 and 23 February. The report on the proceedings and outcome of the mission's visit was communicated to the Security Council by a note of the Secretary-General of 26 February (S/23643). This report contained amongst its conclusions the statement by the Executive Chairman that he was not able to report to the Council that he had secured from the highest levels of the Government of Iraq unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement all its relevant obligations under Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991).

14. In order to achieve its objectives, the special mission specifically urged Iraq to acknowledge its obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and the plans approved under it as well as to take specific steps to implement its obligations such as submission of declarations required under the plans and an undertaking that Iraq would cooperate to ensure implementation of the plans. In response, Iraq stated that it did not reject the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved under Security Council resolution 715 (1991). In elaborating on this statement, Iraq indicated that it had accepted only the principle of ongoing monitoring and verification, and that this was subject to considerations of sovereignty, territorial integrity, national security and non-infringement on Iraq's industrial capabilities. The Executive Chairman could not conclude that such a statement constituted unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement its obligations under the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification.

15. On 28 February the President of the Security Council issued a statement in which the members of the Council approved in full the conclusions of the special mission, and deplored and condemned, inter alia, the failure of Iraq to comply with the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved by resolution 715 (1991). The statement reiterated the Council's determination that Iraq's behaviour constituted a material breach of resolution 687 (1991) and demanded that Iraq immediately implement all its obligations under Council resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent related resolutions.

16. Through the report of the Secretary-General on the status of compliance by Iraq with the obligations placed upon it under certain of the Security Council resolutions (S/23687), the Special Commission informed the Council on 7 March that the most important outstanding matters include: failure by Iraq to acknowledge its obligations under Council resolution 715 (1991) and under the plans approved by this resolution; failure by Iraq to agree to implement unconditionally all its obligations under resolution 715 (1991); and failure by Iraq to provide the declarations required under the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification. This information was brought to the attention of the Security Council in the statement made by the President of the Council at the opening of the 3059th meeting on 11 March.

17. The Security Council met on 11 and 12 March to consider all aspects of Iraq's compliance with resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions. The Executive Chairman of the Special Commission in his statement before the Council reiterated that Iraq's position towards the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification could not be understood otherwise than as rejection.

18. On 11 March, the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq expressed before the Council Iraq's readiness to reach a practical solution to the question of the Security Council's verification of Iraq's capabilities to produce the weapons prohibited by resolution 687 (1991), while underlining the need for respect for Iraq's sovereignty and national security. He stated that "the understanding by the Security Council of the logical and legitimate principles, basis and requests which we have presented will naturally lead to an objective, equitable and just implementation of the substantive obligations placed upon Iraq in resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), in a manner which will satisfy the Council".

19. At the conclusion of the meeting of the Security Council on 12 March, the President of the Council made a statement indicating that, in the view of the Security Council, the Government of Iraq had not yet complied fully and unconditionally with its obligations, must do so and must immediately take the appropriate actions in this regard. The Council expressed its hope that the goodwill expressed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq would be matched by deeds.

20. Following the consideration in the Security Council of Iraq's compliance with the relevant resolutions, officials from the Office of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission met on 12 and 13 March with an Iraqi technical team. The Commission explained in detail to the team what it expected of Iraq by way of implementation of the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification (S/22871/Rev.1). In response to Iraq's requests the Special Commission provided during the meetings detailed explanations as to the format and modalities required by the plan for its implementation under its different sections and annexes. The delegation of Iraq promised to provide, by early April, the information under the plan except on the sources of imported items and on operational employment or disposition of relevant weapons. The Special Commission stressed that the information should be provided in full as required by the plan. The team handed over, by way of example, certain preliminary material on the content of Iraq's future official declarations. After review of the material, the Special Commission found that information contained therein did not meet the requirements of the plan and it therefore informed Iraq that the material needed further work to ensure that the declarations to be submitted by Iraq corresponded - both in substance and in format - to the requirements of the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification. As of 8 April no declarations or information as required by the plan has been received from Iraq by the Special Commission.

21. The Special Commission communciated on 20 December to Iraq that it would not be in a position to decide upon the requests of Iraq for the reuse of

certain dual-purpose items until it received all information and data under the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification, and obtained clear and unequivocal acceptance by Iraq of resolution 715 (1991) and the plan. Any such items that might be released by the Special Commission for reuse, after being rendered harmless, need to be covered by appropriate monitoring and verification procedures envisaged in the plan.

Conclusions

22. At the moment the Special Commission has to report that, despite the Commission's best endeavour, it was not possible to begin the practical implementation of the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification (S/22871/Rev.1) approved by resolution 715 (1991) because of the positions maintained by Iraq since the adoption of this resolution. It is apparent that during the period covered in this report Iraq was not in compliance with Security Council resolution 715 (1991) nor with the plan.

23. Without clear acknowledgement by Iraq of its obligations under Security Council resolution 715 (1991) and the plans approved thereunder, as well as without its agreement to implement unconditionally these obligations the Special Commission will be neither legally nor practically able to initiate and operate effectively the monitoring and verification plan contained in document S/22871/Rev.1. There would be no assurances on the full implementation of resolution 715 (1991) as envisaged by the Security Council and Iraq's position would still be a matter of great concern. In the absence of these steps on the part of Iraq the credibility of Iraq's declarations on its capabilities related to resolution 715 (1991) would be greatly undermined. As the statement, dated 19 February, of the President of the Security Council on behalf of the Council members indicated, unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement its obligations under resolution 715 (1991) is one of the essential preconditions to any reconsideration by the Council under paragraphs 21 and 22 of resolution 687 (1991) of the prohibitions referred to in those paragraphs.

24. The Security Council in its resolution 715 (1991) demanded that Iraq meet unconditionally all its obligations under the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification (S/22871/Rev.1) and cooperate fully with the Special Commission in carrying out the plan. If Iraq adopts such an approach and abides by its obligations, then the practical implementation of the plan could proceed in a smooth and unobtrusive manner, on a routine basis and without unnecessarily hampering or delaying the normal activities at locations which would be inspected. The full cooperation, complete initial and periodic declarations and goodwill of the Government of Iraq will be the determining factor.

25. Along with a clear acknowledgement by Iraq of its obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and the plans approved thereunder, the immediate step required to start the proper operation of the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification (S/22871/Rev.1) is for Iraq to file with the Special Commission the initial declarations required under the plan. If and when Iraq's declarations are received, the Special Commission will evaluate them in order

to determine the extent to which they meet the requirements - both in format and in substance - of the plan. Such declarations are essential so that the Special Commission will be in a position to begin and carry out effectively its inspections and other monitoring and verification activities under the plan of the nature and scope approved by the Security Council.

UNITED
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S/23802
10 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3068th meeting, on 10 April 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777)":

"The Security Council, alarmed by reports on rapid deterioration of the situation in Bosnia Hercegovina, reiterates the appeal in Security Council resolution 749 to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia Hercegovina to stop the fighting immediately. It invites the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently to the area his Personal Envoy to act in close cooperation with representatives of the European Community whose current efforts are aimed at stopping the fighting and at bringing about a peaceful solution to the crisis, and to report to the Council."

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UNITED
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S/23802*
13 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3068th meeting, on 10 April 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777)":

"The Security Council, alarmed by reports on rapid deterioration of the situation in Bosnia Hercegovina, reiterates the appeal in Security Council resolution 749 (1992) to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia Hercegovina to stop the fighting immediately. It invites the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently to the area his Personal Envoy to act in close cooperation with representatives of the European Community whose current efforts are aimed at stopping the fighting and at bringing about a peaceful solution to the crisis, and to report to the Council."

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23803
10 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After the consultations held on 10 April 1992, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait":

"The members of the Security Council have learnt with grave concern from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission of recent developments which appear to call for a halt in and constitute a threat to the safety and security of the Special Commission's aerial surveillance flights over Iraq. The members of the Council wish to point out that the surveillance flights are carried out under the authority of Security Council resolutions 687, 707 and 715 (1991). Reaffirming the right of the Special Commission to conduct such aerial surveillance flights, the members of the Council call upon the Government of Iraq to take all the necessary steps to ensure that the Iraqi military forces will not interfere with or threaten the security of the flights concerned and to comply with its responsibilities to secure the safety of the Special Commission's aircraft and personnel while flying over Iraq. The members of the Council warn the Government of Iraq of the serious consequences which would ensue from any failure to comply with these obligations."

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 10 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter from Mr. A. Zlenko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, of 9 April 1992, in which the developments around the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet are brought to your attention (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Ukraine
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 9 April 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine to the Secretary-General

Translation from Ukrainian

The circumstances which have arisen from the situation around the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet compel me to send you this letter.

Recently, certain high-ranking officials of Russia and the mass media have undertaken attempts to interfere rudely into the internal affairs of Ukraine. The legislative acts of Ukraine on the creation of its own Armed Forces, adopted in accordance with international agreements, signed by the Heads of States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), are being ignored. The appeals that provoke political and social discontent and inflame national hatred are being spread among the personnel of the Fleet.

We cannot leave these actions without attention because they instigate among the servicemen malevolent feelings towards the sovereign State on the territory of which they are deployed and where almost all of the Black Sea Fleet forces are based. The situation around the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet has aggravated further, and dangerous developments emerged after certain leaders of the Russian Federation had resorted to actions which might be regarded as irresponsible and illegitimate.

During his trip to Sevastopol on 4 April, Mr. A. Rutskoi, the Vice-President of the Russian Federation, called for the separation of the Republic of Crimea from Ukraine. Such actions contradict international law and might be regarded only as purposeful attempts to undermine the territorial integrity of a sovereign Member State of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), as the breach of the international commitments pledged by the Russian Federation under the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act, the Agreement on the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Treaty between RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR of 19 November 1990, as well as other Ukrainian-Russian accords.

On 7 April, the President of Russia, Mr. B. Yeltsin, issued the Decree on the transfer of the Black Sea Fleet under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, while this Fleet is registered at the bases located in Ukraine and is under the jurisdiction of Ukraine. An attempt was undertaken to extend the application of the Decree to the territory of the other State - Ukraine. This contradicts the universally recognized norms of international law, since normative acts of one State have no exterritorial effect and cannot be extended to the territory of another State.

The issuance of this Decree is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of Ukraine, an interference into its internal affairs, and it provokes a serious situation of conflict.

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Trying to lay groundless claims to the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet, some politicians create the image of an enemy out of Ukraine, and thus seed distrust and heighten tension in relations between the two fraternal nations.

Concerned with the safeguarding of its national security, Ukraine strives to solve all the problems in the spirit of the principles of international law. Any other approach would contradict the national interests of Ukraine and Russia, as well as the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

At present, when Europe and the world at large are getting free from the burdensome inheritance of the past, the obvious disregard by any State of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations creates new dangerous precedents in international relations. It conceals a threat to the system of international security, which being established nowadays through the persistent efforts of the world community.

Informing you, Mr. Secretary-General, about our position we count upon your understanding and cooperation.

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S/23805
10 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by the Federal Foreign Minister, Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, concerning the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

I would appreciate it if the letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU
Ambassador

Annex

Letter dated 10 April 1992 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General

The development of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina is of deep concern. There are indications for a configuration that could lead to lengthy armed conflicts similar to those in Croatia. Serbian extremists are trying to gain control of a large part of the territory of that Republic with the aim of secession. The capture of the town of Bijeljina is a blatant example. Units of the Yugoslav Federal Army seem to support the Serbian forces.

I welcome resolution 749 of the United Nations Security Council adopted on 7 April 1992 which provides for the earliest possible full deployment of UNPROFOR. It seems to me, however, that - given the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina - further steps are indicated. First of all it should be clearly stated that the Yugoslav Federal Army can stay and operate in Bosnia-erzegovina only with the consent of the government of that republic. This results from Bosnia-Herzegovina's status, recognized by the EC and other countries, as a sovereign State. The Security Council, too, should state that clearly and encourage close contacts between the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the leadership of the Yugoslav Federal Army. As a first step, a return of the units of the Yugoslav Federal Army to their barracks is urgently needed. At the same time the demand of President Izetbegovic for a stronger United Nations presence in Bosnia-Herzegovina should be taken up. The deployment, as envisaged, of military observers in the areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina bordering on Croatia is not sufficient in the present situation.

I ask you to examine these suggestions. Only if rapid action is taken now will some hope remain to prevent a further deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

I am sending similar messages to close partners members of the Security Council.

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S/23806
13 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I am pleased to transmit here herewith a letter dated 12 April 1992 from Mr. Ahmad Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the statement by the Council on 10 April 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-16735 3096f (E) 130492 130492

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Annex

Letter dated 12 April 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

The way in which the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission understood the letter dated 9 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. concerning the flights of the U-2 aircraft and the way in which the Security Council dealt with the subject gives rise to amazement, especially following the clarifications given by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, which the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission did not transmit to the Council.

The purpose of our above-mentioned letter was to draw the attention of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the dangers to which the above-mentioned aircraft might be exposed by reason of the recent hostile action of the Iranian Air Force in Iraqi airspace and the Iraqi defensive counter-action. No reference to exposure to danger from Iraq was intended, although it is our view, which we have always expressed, that this aircraft serves purposes prejudicial to Iraqi sovereignty and security.

We believe that it would have been logical for the Council to acquaint itself with Iraq's viewpoint before resorting to the issuance of precipitate judgements on the matter.

Accordingly, Iraq cannot accept the language contained in the President's statement issued on 10 April 1992. Iraq affirms its desire to continue constructive cooperation with the Security Council and the Special Commission.

It affirms also that it did not intend and does not intend to carry out any military operation aimed at the above-mentioned aircraft, although it is natural to wonder how Iraq can assume responsibility for its security in the circumstances of the occurrence of an external aerial threat to Iraq, such as the Iranian attack that took place on 5 April 1992, particularly as the Special Commission does not supply us with the aircraft's line of flight, although the Iraqi authorities requested it from Mr. Kevin St. Louis, a staff member in the office of the Special Commission at Baghdad on 7 April 1992, but we received no reply.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Ahmad HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

Baghdad, 12 April 1992

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23807
13 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the Aide Memoire by the Government of Yugoslavia in the wake of the attack launched on the Yugoslav armed forces from the territory of the Republic of Hungary.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the document thereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-16741 3100h (E) 130492 130492

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Annex

AIDE MEMOIRE

In the wake of the attack by the Croatian armed forces on the Yugoslav armed forces carried out on 3 April 1992 from the territory of the Republic of Hungary, the Yugoslav Government wishes to provide the following facts:

In violation of the Sarajevo Agreement on the cease-fire, the Croatian armed forces launched a heavy offensive on 3 April 1992 at 5.50 a.m. on the Yugoslav village Torjanci (Baranja). On the same day, 20 minutes later, at 6.10 a.m., two tanks and 5-7 officers of the Hungarian armed forces came from the direction of the village Eperjes from the territory of the Republic of Hungary to the border stone D-41 (south-west from the border watchtower for 1,600 m) and opened tank and machine gun-fire on the targets in the Yugoslav territory, firing 43 shells. At the same time, from the direction of the border stone D-56, also from the territory of the Republic of Hungary, the Yugoslav border watchtower came under sniper fire and 50 shots were fired.

Following these activities, the tanks and 40 members of the Croatian armed forces, who took part in the attack on the village of Torjanci, have withdrawn towards the village of Eperjes in the territory of the Republic of Hungary.

As a result of these activities there were 19 dead and 15 wounded members of the Yugoslav armed forces.

In the aftermath of this serious incident the Yugoslav side lodged a strong protest with the Hungarian side.

The graveness of this incident represents an act of flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, the relevant Security Council resolutions on Yugoslavia, especially the articles urging all parties not to interfere in the Yugoslav crisis, as well as those relating to the embargo on arms and military equipment deliveries. At the same time, it interferes with the realization of the Security Council resolution on the urgent deployment of the UNPROFOR peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia. Such acts on the part of the Republic of Hungary are in contradiction of the CSCE documents on the inviolability of frontiers and are contrary to the regulations of the Agreement between the Government of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Hungary and represent a serious violation of the state frontier regime, bordering on an aggression on the Yugoslav territory.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23808
13 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GHANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to Note No. SCPC/2/92 (1) of January 1992, requesting information from Governments on measures they have instituted to implement paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1992), has the honour to inform that the Government of the Republic of Ghana does not produce or involve itself in the delivery of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

The Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations should be grateful if this Note would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

92-16759 3123j (E) 130492 *130492*

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23809
14 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 April 1992 addressed to you by Mr. Ahmad Hussain, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the increase in violations by the Kuwaiti regime in the demilitarized zone.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-16905 3101f (E) 140292 140292

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ANNEX

Letter dated 12 April 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that there has been a substantial increase in the number of violations by the Kuwaiti regime in the demilitarized zone. About 100 have been committed, as indicated in your report on UNIKOM covering the period 3 October 1991 to 31 March 1992 (document S/23766 of 31 March 1992). These violations are not even mentioned as possible sources of concern or as actions demanding an appropriate response. Nor is the Kuwaiti regime asked to put an end to such violations; the United Nations might have been expected to make such a request in such circumstances.

The silence concerning the increase in violations by the Kuwaiti regime could be interpreted as wilful negligence dictated by certain countries that are well known for exerting pressure on the United Nations for obvious political ends. Those very countries cried out in indignation over the Bubiyan incident when the Kuwaiti regime uttered what were known to be false charges, alleging that Iraqi troops had invaded the island on 28 August 1991. You examined those charges in your report of 3 September 1991 (S/23000), in which you refuted outright the outrageous inventions of the Kuwaiti leaders. The Governments of the Western countries have been quick to repeat, disseminate and magnify the lies uttered by the Kuwaiti leaders. They have tried to turn them into real events and to threaten Iraq, but they have remained unruffled and silent in the face of the actual brutalities described in your above-mentioned report. And now again they say not a word, finding nothing bad to say about these disturbing Kuwaiti violations.

In bringing the above to your notice, we hope and pray that the reports of the Secretariat will follow a single rule of neutrality and objectivity, without favouring either party at the expense of the other.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad HUSSAIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23803*
15 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 April 1992 addressed to you by Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the increase in violations by the Kuwaiti regime in the demilitarized zone.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

92-17060 3802a (E) 150492 150492 150492

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ANNEX

Letter dated 12 April 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that there has been a substantial increase in the number of violations by the Kuwaiti regime in the demilitarized zone. About 100 have been committed, as indicated in your report on UNIKOM covering the period 3 October 1991 to 31 March 1992 (document S/23766 of 31 March 1992). These violations are not even mentioned as possible sources of concern or as actions demanding an appropriate response. Nor is the Kuwaiti regime asked to put an end to such violations; the United Nations might have been expected to make such a request in such circumstances.

The silence concerning the increase in violations by the Kuwaiti regime could be interpreted as wilful negligence dictated by certain countries that are well known for exerting pressure on the United Nations for obvious political ends. Those very countries cried out in indignation over the Bubiyan incident when the Kuwaiti regime uttered what were known to be false charges, alleging that Iraqi troops had invaded the island on 28 August 1991. You examined those charges in your report of 3 September 1991 (S/23000), in which you refuted outright the outrageous inventions of the Kuwaiti leaders. The Governments of the Western countries have been quick to repeat, disseminate and magnify the lies uttered by the Kuwaiti leaders. They have tried to turn them into real events and to threaten Iraq, but they have remained unruffled and silent in the face of the actual brutalities described in your above-mentioned report. And now again they say not a word, finding nothing bad to say about these disturbing Kuwaiti violations.

In bringing the above to your notice, we hope and pray that the reports of the Secretariat will follow a single rule of neutrality and objectivity, without favouring either party at the expense of the other.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23810
14 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that over the period 3-9 April 1992 United States aircraft have persisted in their violations of Iraqi airspace for purposes of observation and provocation.

3-4 April 1992

Six sorties, flown by one two-aircraft formation and four single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 6,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Amadiyah, Zakho, northern Irbil and Tall Afar.

At 1232 hours on the same day, two F-16s overflew Tall Afar airfield at a speed of 700 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 150 metres.

5-6 April 1992

Twenty-six sorties, flown by 12 two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at a speed of 600-900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Zakho.

6-7 April 1992

Twenty sorties, flown by seven two-aircraft formations and six single aircraft at a speed of 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Tall Afar, Dohuk, Irbil, Amadiyah and Zakho.

7-8 April 1992

Twenty-two sorties, flown by seven two-aircraft formations and eight single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,500 to 6,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho and Ayn Zalah.

8-9 April 1992

Twenty-two sorties, flown by eight two-aircraft formations and six single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Amadiyah, Dohuk and Tall Afar.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23811
14 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of fresh Iranian violations of the cease-fire between the two countries during the period from 31 March to 10 April 1992.

1. At 0955 hours on 31 March 1992, persons from the Iranian side set up a 60 millimetre mortar behind the Iranian post at geographical coordinates 904135 inside the area of separation (map of Tahiri) and repaired the mortar position there.

2. At 1800 hours on 6 April 1992, the Iranian side stationed 23 persons at an observation post opposite the Shihabi guard post at geographical coordinates 352459 inside the area of separation, and a part of the force proceeded to reconnoitre the route from their post to the international boundary line (map of Shaykh Sa'd).

3. At 1835 hours on 6 April 1992, a vehicle was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It stopped opposite the Sudur guard post at geographical coordinates 130745, and three persons, including an officer, alighted. At the same time, 10 persons were seen digging inside the area of separation (map of Zurbatiyah).

4. At 1830 hours on 6 April 1992, three persons from the Iranian side were seen setting up a single-phase machine-gun near the Fakkah guard post at geographical coordinates 512502 inside the area of separation (map of Shaykh Sa'd).

5. At 1130 hours on 7 April 1992, seven persons from the Iranian side set up a new post in place of the old one at geographical coordinates 342456 inside the area of separation, (map of Shaykh Sa'd).

6. At 1210 hours on 7 April 1992, seven persons from the Iranian side were seen digging a 6- to 7-metre-long slit trench east of Wadi Harran at geographical coordinates 576408 at the edge of the area separation (map of Mandali).

7. At 1300 hours on 7 April 1992, an excavator with a grader was seen digging a new road opposite the Zayn al-Qaws area at geographical coordinates 538987 at the edge of the area of separation (map of Kani Baz).

8. At 0845 hours on 7 April 1992, nine persons from the Iranian side were seen digging a light machine-gun position below the Iranian observation post opposite the Sumud observation post at geographical coordinates 039929 inside the area of separation (map of Tib).

9. At 0950 hours on 7 April 1992, seven persons from the Iranian side were seen digging a communication trench at geographical coordinates 032927 inside the area of separation (map of Tib).

10. At 1115 hours on 8 April 1992, an Iranian military helicopter was seen circling over Wadi Harran. It then landed in the Jiqqat Aman area, at geographical coordinates 611434, where four Land Cruiser vehicles drove up to it (map of Mandali). (The above-mentioned violation was seen by the international observers during their visit to the central sector on 8 April 1992.)

11. At 1045 hours on 8 April 1992, an Iranian military helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It landed in the Naft-e Shah area at geographical coordinates 458642 and at 1050 hours took off and crossed the international boundary line to enter Iraqi territory, flying at an altitude of 20 metres. It then circled and returned to the Naft-e Shah area and landed at geographical coordinates 458642 (map of Khanaquin). (The above-mentioned violation was seen by the international observers during their visit to the central sector on 8 April 1992.)

12. At 1830 hours on 9 April 1992, an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It circled over the area opposite the slope of Zayn al-Qaws at geographical coordinates 5200 and continued to circle for five minutes (map of Kani Baz).

13. At 0700 hours on 10 April 1992, the Iranian side built two new posts of sandbags and corrugated iron opposite Umm al-Rasas and north and south of the Arayid river at geographical coordinates 998727 and 031711 in the area of separation (map of Tib). They then manned each post with four to five persons.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23811/Corr.1
20 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Corrigendum

The title of document S/23811 should read as above.

92-17386 3115g (E) 200492 200492

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23812
14 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 14 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the English and French texts of a statement on Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted by the European Community and its member States at Lisbon and Brussels on 11 April 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard P.H.P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom to the United Nations

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ANNEX

[Original: English/French]

Statement on Bosnia-Hercegovina

The Community and its member States wish to express their deepest concern about the security situation in Bosnia and Hercegovina and appeal to all parties for an immediate cease-fire. They reiterate the absolute need for all parties to abide by the statement of principles agreed in Sarajevo on 18 March 1992, and call upon them to reach a peaceful and negotiated solution within the framework of the talks on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Hercegovina held under the auspices of the European Community peace conference.

The Community and its member States reaffirm that they strongly uphold the principle of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina as the unquestionable foundation of any constitutional order. They wish to make clear that violations of this principle will not be tolerated and will certainly affect the future relations of those responsible with the Community.

The Community and its member States urge all military and paramilitary forces operating in Bosnia and Hercegovina to refrain from any actions which violate the sovereignty of the Republic or undermine the ongoing peace process. In this respect, they specifically call upon Serbian and Croatian Governments to exercise all their undoubted influence to end the interference in the affairs of an independent Republic and to condemn publicly and unreservedly the use of force in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23813
15 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Security Council the attached report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the implementation of the Agency's plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991).

92-16747 3105h (E) 150492 150492

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Annex

Letter dated 11 April 1992 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the Secretary-General

Paragraph 8 of resolution 715 (1991), adopted by the Security Council on 11 October 1991, requests the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit to the Security Council reports on the implementation of the Agency's plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991).

These reports are to be submitted when requested by the Security Council and, in any event, at least every six months after the adoption of resolution 715.

Accordingly, I am requesting you to kindly transmit the enclosed first six months' report on the implementation of the plan and remain available for any consultation you or the Council may wish to have.

(Signed) Hans BLIX

Enclosure

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENCY'S PLAN FOR FUTURE ONGOING MONITORING AND VERIFICATION OF IRAQ'S COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12 OF RESOLUTION 687 (1991)

1. On 11 October 1991, the Security Council adopted resolution 715 (1991) approving, inter alia, the plan submitted in document S/22872/Rev.1./Corr.1. by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of Part C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and with the requirements of paragraphs 3 and 5 of resolution 707 (1991). In paragraph 8 of resolution 715, the Security Council requested the Director General of the IAEA to submit to it reports on the implementation of the plan when requested by the Security Council and, in any event, at least every six months after the adoption of resolution 715.

2. Accordingly, the Director General hereby submits the first six-month report on implementation of the plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification related to Iraq's nuclear capabilities.

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3. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the plan, Iraq was obliged to provide to the Agency within 30 days of approval of the Plan (i.e., by 10 November 1991), and in accordance with Annex 2 of the plan:

(a) an inventory of all nuclear material in Iraq;

(b) an inventory of all facilities, installations and sites in Iraq where nuclear activities of any kind, including but not limited to research facilities, laboratory-scale installations and pilot plants, which have been or which are suitable for carrying out such activities;

(c) an inventory of all material, equipment and items in Iraq identified in Annex 3 of the plan;

(d) an inventory of all isotopes in Iraq used for medical, agricultural or industrial applications;

(e) information on existing and proposed programmes of nuclear activities in Iraq for the next five year period; and

(f) an inventory of all facilities, installations and sites in Iraq which are provided with any means of supply of electricity exceeding 10 MW.

4. Annex 2 of the plan, which contains the provisions related to information requirements, sets out in detail the information to be provided with respect to the above. The Annex requires that

the initial information be provided, in English, within 30 days of adoption of the plan by the Security Council. It further requires that the initial information cover the period from 1 January 1989, with subsequent complete information to be provided each 15 January and 15 July, covering the six-month period prior to the provision of the information.

5. In a letter of 19 November 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq criticized the plans under resolution 715 (1991) as the most recent of "unlawful measures" taken by the Security Council. He described the plans as "arbitrary restrictions on development programmes in Iraq" and a violation of the "principles on which the United Nations was established, including that of safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States". Specific complaint was made that the plans contained no limitation in time for its implementation. The letter concluded by stating "that Iraq, in accordance with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991) ... is submitting herewith the information required under resolution 687 (1991) that comes under the mandate of the Special Commission." That information was delivered to the field office of the Special Commission in Baghdad on 20 November 1991 for onward transmission to the President of the Council. It consisted of approximately 190 pages of Arabic text including, inter alia, five tables related to Iraq's nuclear capabilities.

6. On 3 December, the Director General of the IAEA met with the Iraqi Resident Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. He stated that the Agency had not yet received the information specified in paragraph 22 (b-f) pursuant to Annex 2 of the plan and pointed to Iraq's obligations.

7. On 11 December 1991, the Iraqi Resident Representative in Vienna transmitted to the Director-General 52 pages (in Arabic) "in compliance with Security Council resolution 715", indicating that these pages had been among those supplied to the Baghdad office of the Special Commission by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at an earlier date (see para. 5 above). The texts submitted by the Iraqi Resident Representative consisted of the following:

(1) Table 1 (11 pages) - "Iraq's obligations and action taken"

(2) Table 2 (7 pages) - "Inventory of nuclear material in Iraq."
along with a notation that "In addition to that, uniform tables are being prepared for all information contained in the declarations mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) and (c)" of the table

(3) Table 3 (1 page) - "Information on nuclear sites, facilities and installations"

(4) Table 4(3 pages) - "Inventory of radioactive sources of the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC)"

(5) Table 5 (20 pages) - "Inventory of radioactive sources in Iraqi installations and establishments other than the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission"

(6) Table 6 (10 pages) - Although indicated as a separate table in the covering letter, this table is actually an appendix to table 3.

The letter from the Permanent Representative of Iraq of 11 December is the sole occasion on which reference is made to the submission of information under resolution 715 (1991), the Iraqi authorities at the highest levels having otherwise consistently throughout referred to information as being submitted under resolution 687 (1991).

8. In the course of the ninth IAEA inspection in Iraq, the Head of the Iraqi Inspection Team, Mr. Al-Hajjaj, submitted to the Agency's Chief Inspector, a letter (in Arabic) dated 13 January attaching a supplement to the previous table identifying additional radioactive sources found in the Tuwaitha centre. Simultaneously, Mr. Hajjaj submitted another letter of the same date attaching another table, identified as Table 6, also in Arabic, listing "equipment and devices related to the Iraqi nuclear programme in accordance with Security Council resolution 687 (1991)." In the latter, the Head of the Iraqi Inspection Team, referred to a number of items requested to be included in the table which Iraq considered as exceeding their obligations under resolution 687.

9. During the Tenth IAEA inspection in Iraq, discussions were held with Iraqi authorities on the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification. The Iraqi side indicated that they were anxious to close the present phase of inspection and to begin implementing the plan. They proposed to clarify, once and for all, all the outstanding issues concerning their past nuclear activities and asked the IAEA to define what was still needed of them. The Iraqi authorities admitted that the information transmitted to date had not conformed with the requirements of the plan insofar as it mainly reflected the situation as of the date the information was prepared (November 1991) rather than covering the period from 1 January 1989 as stipulated in the resolution. This resulted in an understatement of activities, equipment and material owing to the omission of some of the facilities and equipment damaged in the course of the Gulf War and/or destroyed by the Iraqi side. The Iraqi authorities further acknowledged that the list of items to be reported to the IAEA

should not have been limited to items in the possession of the IAEC, but rather should have included all such items in Iraq. While agreeing that modification of the information to reflect the situation as of 1 January 1989 could be made, the Iraqi team advised the Agency that, as it would be practically impossible to report to the Agency all items of the kind in question in Iraq, they could not comply with that requirement. The Iraqis also refused to identify facilities, installations and sites provided with an electricity supply exceeding 10MW, except for two such facilities belonging to the IAEC.

10. On 21 to 24 February 1992 the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission visited Baghdad on a special mission in an attempt to secure unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement all of its relevant obligations under Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991). Iraq indicated that it would be dispatching shortly a delegation to talk to the Security Council which would convey Iraq's position on resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991). In a letter dated 24 February 1992 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/23636) the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq reiterated the points made in the written statement which had been provided to the special mission (S/23643). The President of the Security Council issued on 28 February 1992 a statement on behalf of the Council, condemning the failure of Iraq to provide the special mission with the acknowledgements and undertakings which the mission had been sent to secure.

11. On 11 March 1992, the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Mr. Tariq Aziz, in his address to the Security Council, asserted Iraq's willingness to comply with resolution 687 and to "reach a practical solution to the question of the Security Council verification of Iraq's capabilities to produce the weapons prohibited by resolution 687." Iraq conditioned its willingness to do so "on the basis of respect to its sovereignty and dignity and of non-infringement upon its national

security, and on the basis that not allowing the objectives stipulated in Resolution 687 to be turned into means of preventing our people and country from living its free normal life like all other free people in the world." Mr. Aziz suggested that further negotiation and modification of the two plans approved under resolution 715 were necessary.

12. At the request of Iraq, the IAEA held subsequent meetings with an Iraqi technical team to discuss matters related to the requirements of information under resolution 715 (1991) and on the destruction of nuclear-related items.

13. The analysis by the IAEA of the translation of the tables provided by Iraq is complicated by the fact that, rather than producing a complete detailed inventory as required by Annex 2 of the plan, the Iraqi authorities have so far produced only lists of equipment, facilities and material with cross-references to other communications. Consequently, a determination as to the comprehensiveness and completeness of the information provided by Iraq is difficult to make. A number of inconsistencies and deficiencies have been identified by the Agency. No information was provided, as required by the plan, on the legislative and administrative measures taken by Iraq to implement resolution 687, 707, other relevant Security Council resolutions and the plan.

14. The 11th IAEA Inspection Team to visit Iraq from 7 - 15 April is scheduled to hold discussions on this matter with a view to securing from Iraq complete information in accordance with the requirements of the plan. It has been made clear to the Iraqi side that the IAEA will not negotiate modifications to the terms of the plans approved by the Security Council pursuant to resolution 715.

15. In conclusion, it is necessary to underscore that, until such time as Iraq provides the Agency with full and complete details of its nuclear programme, as required in accordance with resolution 715 and the relevant underlying plan, the IAEA will be precluded from establishing a firm basis for carrying out effectively monitoring and verification of the scope and nature approved by the Security Council.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/160
S/23814
15 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 15 April 1992 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a letter addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. A. V. Kozyrev, concerning the Black Sea fleet (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. LOZINSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation to
the United Nations

* A/47/50.

92-17167 3107h (E) 150492 150492

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ANNEX

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General

It is unfortunate that the letter which my friend and colleague, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, sent to you on 9 April 1992 does not objectively present the situation concerning the Black Sea fleet. It is based on false premises that are inconsistent with the agreements reached within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States regarding the status of the armed forces of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in general, and the status of the Black Sea fleet in particular.

Our position is that the problems that have arisen in connection with the Black Sea fleet call for detailed and constructive negotiations. It is generally known that this is precisely what was arranged by the President of the Russian Federation and the President of Ukraine on 9 April 1992, when they agreed to halt implementation of the decrees issued on that very matter by the President of Ukraine on 5 April and by the President of the Russian Federation on 7 April.

We hope that the negotiations on which agreement was reached by the Presidents of the Russian Federation and Ukraine will produce mutually acceptable results.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23815
15 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Panama to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and with reference to his note SCPC/2/92 (1) of 28 January 1992, has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Republic of Panama will support resolution 733 (1992), adopted by the Security Council on 23 January 1992, concerning the immediate implementation of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

In this connection, I also wish to inform him that the Government of Panama has no diplomatic or other relations with the Government of Somalia, and Panama does not produce weapons or military equipment.

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/162
S/23816
16 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 28 and 69 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 16 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement on Afghanistan issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 28 and 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. LOZINSKIY
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of
the Russian Federation

* A/47/50.

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ANNEX

Statement on Afghanistan issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

The achievement of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan based on the assurance of the right of the Afghan people to self-determination is one of the key goals of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation. In pursuing that goal, we work in close collaboration with all the parties concerned and with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Thanks to the active role of the United Nations, genuine prospects are now emerging for a resolution of the protracted military conflict in Afghanistan, as well as an end to the distress and deprivation of the suffering people of that country.

The agreement among the majority of the Afghan forces - President Najibullah and many opposition leaders - on the need for a peaceful transfer of power in Afghanistan and, to that end, for the establishment of the plenipotentiary "pre-transitional council", referred to in the statement issued by the United Nations Secretary-General on 10 April 1992, marks the beginning of a new phase in the advancement of the political process. This will be a first step - and needless to say, a difficult step, which must be followed by the cessation of military activities, the proclamation of a general amnesty, and the provision of security guarantees for all Afghans.

It is our firm expectation that at the very start of the transitional period, there will be a definitive solution to the question of the release of all former Soviet military personnel - nationals of States members of the Commonwealth - taken prisoner in Afghanistan.

We appeal to the Afghan parties to display political wisdom, to be guided by the highest interests of their country and to do their utmost not to miss this nascent opportunity to restore peace and harmony in Afghanistan. For its part, Russia is prepared to make an active contribution to the attainment of that goal, in conjunction with the United Nations and other members of the international community.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23817
16 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the text of a declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria.

I would very much appreciate it if you would have this letter and the addenda thereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

DECLARATION OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria hereby expresses its satisfaction with the decision of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the European Community to recognize the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. We regard this decision also as evidence of the constructive spirit of the Bulgarian position, expressed as early as the middle of January, for the recognition not only of Slovenia and Croatia but also of the other republics which have stated in a democratic way their will for independence and meet the international standards of statehood.

At the same time we believe that an early solution of the problems relating to the Republic of Macedonia would be of paramount importance for stability in Europe.

We will continue to support the common efforts of the EC member States and the United Nations towards seeking an appropriate solution to the crisis in Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Bulgaria will continue to pursue, as it has done so far, a European policy in the Balkans, which includes the use of identical criteria and standards in international relations.

Sofia, 10 April 1992

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23818
16 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After the consultations held on 16 April 1992, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation relating to Afghanistan":

"The members of the Security Council strongly endorse the statement on the situation in Afghanistan issued by the Secretary-General on 10 April 1992 and share the Secretary-General's concern about the recent events there expressed in his statement of 16 April 1992. In this regard, it is imperative that all concerned display restraint and support the efforts of his Personal Representative toward a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis, to which there is no viable alternative. Such a solution has been proposed by the Secretary-General with the objective of bringing an end to bloodshed and violence, promoting national reconciliation, and safeguarding the unity and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. Failure to do so could only perpetuate the suffering of the Afghan people. The members of the Council urge all parties in Afghanistan to assure the safety of all, especially United Nations personnel and their complete freedom of movement and the safety of the personnel of all diplomatic missions, as well as the safe departure of those who have chosen to leave."

92-17294 3293e (E) 160492

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23819
20 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and in response to the content of the letter from the representative of Iraq (S/23809) concerning the demilitarized zone, I wish to inform you of the following:

Iraq is seeking to raise the issue of violations in the demilitarized zone, providing information that contradicts the information set out in the Secretary-General's report on the matter (S/23766).

The Secretary-General's report contains a table of the violations observed by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), a table that summarizes violations by the Iraqi side and by Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait.

Iraq accuses the United Nations of not having called for an end to the violations in question. It seems that the representatives of the Iraqi regime are unable to understand the content of the Secretary-General's reports, since the relevant report (S/23766) indicates that all violations were raised in writing by UNIKOM with the party concerned, with a view to having action taken to prevent a recurrence.

Iraq asserts that there has been an increase in the number of violations by Kuwait and that such violations are a matter of concern. However, if the representatives of the Iraqi regime were simply to read the Secretary-General's reports carefully they would realize that that is not the case. The relevant report indicates that in the reporting period the number of violations was considerably reduced as compared with the number recorded in the preceding six-month period, a fact that has prompted the Secretary-General to indicate in his most recent report that the situation in the demilitarized zone was calm.

In order to avoid incidents, as a matter of principle UNIKOM has required the Iraqi and Kuwaiti authorities to maintain a reasonable distance: 1,000 metres from the boundary line drawn on UNIKOM's map.

Kuwait has indicated that it is willing to respect the principle in question, provided that Iraq also respects it. Whereas Kuwait is implementing this principle, Iraq continues to maintain five police posts on the Kuwaiti side of the boundary line shown on the UNIKOM map and two posts on the Iraqi side of the boundary but closer than 1,000 metres to it. Maintaining the five above-mentioned posts inside Kuwaiti territory gives rise to incidents that are beyond the Kuwaiti side's control and that constitute a violation of Kuwait's territorial integrity.

Iraq requests that the reports of the Secretariat should follow a single rule of neutrality and objectivity. Such a request gives rise to questions as to Iraqi intentions, when Iraq puts forward such untruths and deceptions as those contained in its most recent letter. Undermining the credibility of UNIKOM or of the Secretary-General's reports on UNIKOM gives a negative impression of Iraq's position and its policy, whether declared or undeclared, with regard to its respect for the resolutions of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

A/47/164
S/23820
20 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 28 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN
AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter on the recent developments in Afghanistan from His Excellency Dr. Ali-Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to Your Excellency (see annex).

It will be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/47/50.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 17 April 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the following with regard to the recent developments in Afghanistan which is undergoing a most critical stage in its history.

Since the beginning of the long and tragic crisis in this turbulent neighbouring State, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in fulfilment of its humanitarian and Islamic duties, has spared no effort to secure the rights of the oppressed and struggling people of Afghanistan. In this context, Iran has attached great importance to the efforts of the United Nations, has extended its full cooperation to the Organization, and has carried out extensive and fruitful consultations at the highest levels with its pertinent officials. At the present critical stage, the Islamic Republic of Iran stands ready to provide every possible assistance to the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and has dispatched the responsible Director-General of the Foreign Ministry to Islamabad for this purpose.

It is regrettable and indeed a cause for concern, however, that under these difficult circumstances, some groups have declined to respond positively to the Secretary-General's plans and failed to cooperate with his Personal Representative. I should like to reiterate our strong conviction that the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative represent a major factor to guarantee security and stability in the future of currently turbulent Afghanistan. Therefore, we stress the imperative of acting in harmony with the announced plans of the Secretary-General, and reaffirm our continued readiness to sincerely cooperate with the United Nations in order to achieve an acceptable solution to all pertinent parties ensuring their legitimate rights. It is our strong hope that Your Excellency's redoubled efforts would soon bear fruit in attaining the legitimate demands of the Afghan people.

(Signed) Ali-Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Islamic Republic of Iran

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23821
20 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with reference to note SCPC/8/92 (3) of February 1992, has the honour to inform him that the Republic of the Marshall Islands has no arms industry and does not encourage or facilitate the sale or delivery of weapons and military equipment.

Therefore the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands is fully complying with the provisions of Security Council resolution 724 (1991).

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations should be grateful if this note could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

92-17421 3372b (E) 200492 200492

UNITED
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GENERAL

S/23822
20 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning violations of the cease-fire by the Kuwaiti side, I wish to inform you that at 0700 hours on 20 March 1992 a Kuwaiti cargo aircraft coming from Kuwaiti airspace passed through Iraqi airspace at geographical coordinates 045172.

We regard this act as a violation of the cease-fire provisions laid down in Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and are of the view that it contradicts the conclusions of the report of the Secretary-General containing a definition of the mandate of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and that it constitutes a violation of the provisions concerning the demilitarized zone.

While informing you of this irresponsible action on the part of Kuwait, we request you to take, in accordance with the provisions and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the necessary steps to put an end to such action and to prevent a recurrence thereof.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Permanent Representative

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20 April 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
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THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 20 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement of the Republic of Afghanistan dated 17 April 1992 (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 28 and 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) WAHEEDULLAH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

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ANNEX

Statement of the Republic of Afghanistan issued on 17 April 1992

The Security Council of the United Nations Organization has issued a statement on 16 April 1992 concerning the situation in Afghanistan.

It has been emphasized in the statement that, taking into consideration the recent developments, all sides concerned, showing restraint, should support the efforts of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for achieving a political solution to the Afghan crisis.

As regards this statement, the State of the Republic of Afghanistan is of the conviction that under the present circumstances with the stepping aside of Najibullah, the ground has been paved more than ever before for the cessation of war and ensurance of peace in the country.

The State of the Republic of Afghanistan, while renewing its previous commitments, is of the view that the statement of the Security Council on a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan has no alternative.

The State of the Republic of Afghanistan declares that in full compliance with the provisions of international agreements and conventions regarding diplomatic rights and immunities, it will not spare any effort to ensure the security and safety of the United Nations employees and the personnel of diplomatic missions and their full freedom of movement.

The State of the Republic of Afghanistan will not spare any effort in cooperating towards the realization of the statement of the United Nations Security Council and hereby requests the Jehadi formations and local commanders to also cooperate in this respect.